

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Family Name	
Given Names	
Student Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Teaching Period	Semester 2, 2015

FINAL EXAMINATION	DURATION
NUR329 – Public Health: the Australian Perspective	
	Reading Time: 10 minutes
	Writing Time: 120 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Please use the multiple choice answer booklet and TICK your chosen response.

EXAM CONDITIONS

This is a CLOSED BOOK examination

No calculators are permitted

No handwritten notes are permitted

No dictionaries are permitted

Answer on the supplied examination material/s only

ADDITIONAL AUTHORISED MATERIALS	EXAMINATION MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED
No additional printed material is permitted	1 x 16 Page Book 1 x 4-Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

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NUR 329 Section B
Short Answer Questions
Total No of Marks for this section: 60

This section should be answered in the Answer Booklet provided.

Marks for each question are indicated.
Suggested Time allocation for Section B: 80 mins

Question 1

Consideration of burden of disease on the individual and populations is important for health policy-makers and planners in the allocation of health resources.

A) Provide a definition for the burden of disease as referred to in the Australian health system (Marks: 4)

B) Outline 3 reasons why burden of disease is an important part of health policy development in the allocation of health resources (Marks: 6)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 2

The public health promotion paradigm is one of prevention across 3 levels identified: primary, secondary and tertiary (Fleming & Parker 2012).

A) Provide a brief definition for each of the levels of prevention: primary, secondary and tertiary (Marks: 6)

B) Provide an example at each level for cardiac disease (Marks: 4)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 3

The National Chronic Disease Strategy (NCDS) and the continuum of chronic disease prevention and care was developed and introduced in Australia in 2005.

- A) List 5 of the 6 primary objectives for the National Chronic Disease Strategy (Marks: 5)
- B) List the 5 main chronic diseases of which the National Chronic Disease Strategy focus (Marks: 5)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 4

The Close the Gap campaign was formally launched in Sydney in April 2007. This campaign, organised by NACCHO, ANTAR and Oxfam Australia, united the voices of more than 40 organisations urging the state, territory and federal governments to meet specific goals.

- A) Provide an outline of the aim of the Close the Gap campaign (Marks: 5)
- B) Provide 5 examples of why ATSI people living in remote /rural communities have higher incidence of staph aureas infection than those living in urban centres

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 5

In health we often refer to the socioeconomic determinants of health and modifiable or non-modifiable risk factors.

- A) Provide a definition of socioeconomic determinants of health and list 4 examples (Marks: 6)
- B) List 4 non- modifiable risk factors (Marks: 4)

(Total Marks: 10)

Question 6

Provide an outline of 5 major challenges public health is predicated to face in the twenty first century

(Total 10 marks)

END OF SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Total 60 marks